The People's Korea

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KAL Incident Seoul's Fabrication, Says DPRK

The DPRK on Jan. 15 said that the "results of investigation into the KAL incident" are a fabrication "full of lies, deception and contradiction."

A KCNA statement said that the DPRK has nothing to do with the KAL incident and donounced Seoul for shifting the responsibility for the incident onto the DPRK. (See full text on page 8)

The statement also said that "the investigation results" published by the south Korean authorities are "a fabrication for the anti-DPRK smear campaign" and the KAL incident is no more than a drama written and enacted by the south Koreans themselves.

Here are major points in the KCNA statement:

- The puppets changed the names of two Japanese passport carriers into those of Koreans and fabricated their address and careers to disguise them as "operatives" from the north. But in our northern half there are no persons who have such names and careers fabricated and announced by the south Korean puppets.
- What the Seoul authorities called Kim Hyon Hui was not in the register of any primary school, middle school and university in Pyongyang they claimed she attended and there are no university and training centre they insisted she received a "special training."
- The puppets asserted that she is 26 years old and was chosen in February 1980, when she was second year student after going through one year of preparatory course of a university, and received a "special training" for seven years and eight months. If that is true, her age must be 28 according to normal school age in our Republic. But the puppets announced that her age is 26.
- In an attempt to make the so-called "investigation results" sound plausible the south Korean puppets are even talking about the name of her father, his age, career and occupation. But there is no diplomat with such name and age and no one with a similar career in the DPRK mission in Angola.
- While the south Korean puppets linked the woman called Mayumi with us and made public her as the criminal of aerial explosion of the passenger plane, they produced no material evidences. From the viewpoint of criminal investigation, it is a matter of common sense that no incident can be recognized with only statement of a suspect, without material evidences.
- In December last year, the south Korean puppets reported that the couple with Japanese passports were shadowed and watched all the time from Vienna, Austria, to Abu Dhabi via Baghdad. The watchers, therefore, could never fail to see the two alighting from the plane after shelving a transistor radio and a wine bottle which are not small things. It is quite unimaginable and impossible that even if they left their luggages in the plane before their disembarkation more than 20 agents of the "Agency for National Security Planning" aboard the plan and its crewmen could not discover them for nine hours before its explosion.
- The woman who they claimed was hailing from north, in a press conference, used such terms as "tibi" (T.V.) "sokjoe" (atonement) and "yakjobyong" (rice wine bottle) which are used by south Koreans only, not by people in the northern half of the country.
- The south Korean rulers made public the investigation results of the KAL incident, at a time when we sent a letter proposing the convocation of a north-south joint conference to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and personages of various segments. This shows their anti-DPRK intrigue is a very premeditated and intentional purposeful one.
- The south Korean rulers are raising a hue and cry over such anti-communist campaign as "statement" and "urgent emergency military affairs meeting" along with the publication of the "results of investigation." Regarding these rows as serious ones, we cannot but consider them to be a confrontation declaration negating dialogue, reconciliation and peace.
- We will watch with vigilance the rash and thoughtless act of the south Korean military fascist clique and answer the provocation of the enemy with a decisive retaliation.

US Aerial Espionage Cases Exceed 130 in '87

The United States on Dec. 29 infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong in the East Sea of Korea from 10:57 to 11:00, letting it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, for aerial espionage against the DPRK, the KCNA reported.

The U.S. committed such aerial espionage against the DPRK on nine occasions in December and on more than 130 occasions in 1987 by infiltrating the SR-71s and U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance planes, the report said.

DPRK Proposes Prelim. Meet to Convene N-S Joint Confab

A secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on Jan. 13 proposed to the south Korean parties concerned to hold a preliminary meeting on Feb. 19 in Panmunjom to discuss the problem concerning the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, said that the problems of discontinuing the Team Spirit joint military exercise and other large-scale war games within this year, of arranging multi-national disarmament talks, of jointly hosting the 24th Olympic Games, and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other, are proper topics to be discussed at a north-south joint conference. Other matters conducive to reconciliation and unity between the north and the south and to detente may also be discussed, he added.

The proposal was put forward in Secretary Ho Dam's report delivered at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council, political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on Jan. 13. Debated at the meeting was the problem of taking measures for an early realization of the proposal for a north-south joint conference advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address.

Noting that north-south joint conferences should be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, Secretary Ho Dam said that in view of the prevailing situation and the urgency of the solution of the problem, the sooner the better.

The delegation for a preliminary meeting, he said, would consist of five to seven representatives authorized by both the authorities, political parties and public organizations.

"It may be good to choose the representatives of the authorities of both sides at minister level and representatives of political parties and public organizations at deputy-chief level", he added.

Earlier with the approach of Jan. 17, the deadline of application for the 24th Olympics, the DPRK Olympic Committee issued a statement on its position on the Olympic problem on Jan. 12, and made clear its position not to participate in the Olympiad singly hosted by south Korea. **(See the statement)**

"Under these circumstances," the statement said, "there is no possibility for us to present application for the participation in the 24th Olympic Games."

It was an official declaration of Pyongyang to boycott the 24th Olympiad so long as the south Korean military rulers insist on single-handed Olympics.

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang Won't Attend Single-hosted Olympics

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK issued a statement on Jan. 12 clarifying its position with the approach of Jan. 17, the deadline of application for the 24th Olympic Games.

The statement said:

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK clarifies its position as follows with the approach of Jan. 17, the deadline of application for the 24th Olympic Games:

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK made a proposal of hosting the Olympics jointly by the north and the south and endeavoured in every sincere way for its implementation with a view to holding the 24th Olympics in conformity not only to the noble idea of the Olympic movement but also to our national reunification cause and the interests of world peace.

The International Olympic Committee also recognized the validity of our co-hosting proposal and on this basis arranged the Lausanne joint meeting between the representatives of the Olympic Committees of the north and the south of Korea and the representatives of the International Olympic Committee and strove hard for almost three years to settle this problem.

However, owing to the obstinate rejection on the part of the south Korean side, the Lausanne joint meeting has been abolished bringing no expected result.

Under such situation, we reached a conclusion on Oct. 23, 1987 that the hope for solving the 24th Olympic north-south co-hosting problem is invisible so long as the military fascist dictator regime prevails in south Korea, and made clear our position to wait and see the result of the "presidential elections" in south Korea.

Such position of the DPRK Olympic Committee stems from the consideration that the problem of the 24th Olympic Games will be successfully settled either by effecting the north-south co-hosting or forming a single team if the democratic forces come to power in south Korea.

However, the subsequent situation has resulted in continuation of the military rule in south Korea.

As a result, no agreement on the problem of the Olympic co-hosting has been made yet and the attempts at single hosting of the Olympiad on the part of the south Korean military rulers are growing more serious.

We will not participate in the Olympic Games to be singly hosted by south Korea and, under these circumstances there is no possibility for us to present application for the participation in the 24th Olympic Games.

But we will continue to make every effort in the future, too, to realize the Olympic co-hosting out of desire of national reconciliation and unity.

President Kim Il Sung proposed in his New Year address this year to hold a north-south joint conference to discuss and solve without delay some immediate problems including the north-south co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad.

We can reconsider our stand on the Olympic Games if an agreement on the Olympic co-hosting question is made in the future through the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

The DPRK Olympic Committee expresses its hope that the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee of each country, international sports organizations and the people of the whole world fully understand our position which proceeded from the grave sense of responsibility related to the destiny of our nation who undergoes the pains of national division.

We will as in the past so in the future always remain faithful to the lofty ideas and principles of the Olympics and actively strive on for the sound development of the Olympic movement in close contact with the International Olympic Committee.

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (10)

On the Bank of the River Taedong

(Continued from the No. 1,362 issue of The People's Korea)

In the days of helping the construction of the capital city, the dear leader showed a great deal of unknown affection to the student builders.

This story is one of many such facts.

At that time a girl student was in charge of carrying water for the mixing of cement. In the early stage when the mixing work went on slowly because the students were unaccustomed to the work, her assignment was not in the least difficult. She rather stood occasionally seeing the boy students mixing up cement and would smile merrily, saying that the water situation was out of the question.

However, the situation changed from a few days later.

The speed of work doubled and then trebled and the amount of water consumption increased that much, with the result that she had to run carrying the water.

Kim Jong Il intended to allocate more work hands to the carrying of water. But she did not agree to it stubbornly.

Insisting that she would fulfil her assignment by herself, the girl student, particularly persistent, carried water, beads of sweat rolling from her flushed face. If the carrier had been handy, the work would have been easier. But the cumbersome instrument doubled the difficulty. There was no chance of borrowing a better one.

One day when the lunch time was over and the afternoon work was about to start, Kim Jong Il unexpectedly appeared with a new water carrier.

To the girl student who was beside herself with joy, he said, "Here you are. This will help you carry water with greater ease," and handed it to her.

The expression of the girl who had received the carrier changed all of a sudden. It was one made with great care – the back of the frame made with a newly planed board still giving the scent of rosin; its two arms made of broken poles for carrying anything over one's shoulder, which had been planed carefully, and its shoulder straps braided broadly with small pieces of cloth so that they could alleviate the load on the user's shoulders.

She felt grateful for his care.

All the other students watching this scene could not repress great emotions.

With a feeling of gratitude for him, she stepped up her work.

As water was carried with the new instrument, the work became easier and water was sufficient.

However, this state of affairs could not last long. The speed of mixing continued to increase with each passing day and shouts of "water!", "water!" were raised more frequently in the workplace and, accordingly, the girl student had to sweat once again.

One day Kim Jong Il advised her to learn to receive assistance when work was beyond her power, and to take a rest after giving him the carrier since he would carry water several times for her.

Very tired as she was, she said the work was not in the least tough, and she carried by herself the large quantity of water needed for work, without a short rest.

Kim Jong Il looked with a beaming smile at her who was working devotedly.

On the night that day he came to the workplace again with a student. It was brightly lit up like broad daylight.

After making the round of the workplace, he took a frame on his shoulder and carried water, going up and down the river bank with the student.

The water of the River Taedong reflected numerous stars. Each time water was drawn by a bucket, stars scattered and gathered again as if they were in frolic.

He continued to carry water, sometimes relishing for a moment a child's mind that he drew not water but these stars into the buckets.

On the following morning the girl student, unaware of what happened on the previous night, appeared in the workplace and was greatly surprised to see a water tank full of water.

She guessed that it was done undoubtedly by her comrades who had come early in the morning, and felt grateful for it and, at the same time, ashamed of it, so she made up her mind to come at dawn from the next day and carry water in advance.

Therefore, on the following day she came running to the workplace at early dawn.

Yet, she found the tank was brimming over with water. She looked around in a thought whether anyone had come and carried water already, but no one was to be seen there.

How could there be water? Who carried the water and when? Did someone remain at night to carry water?

The girl student who had spent that day with the unsolved question stayed alone after the work was finished in the evening, to watch who would carry water. However, there was no one left either in the workplace for the carriage of water.

Seeing the workplace completely deserted, she went home with the idea that she would take supper quickly and relieve her fatigue for a short time before returning there to carry water.

However, when she had come to the workplace again at night, she could not but be astonished.

The tank was nearly full of water.

At that moment the idea flashed that someone was then carrying water, so she ran to the River Taedong.

But she halted abruptly when running down a slope. As she had expected, two students were coming up, carrying water.

Rejoicing secretly at her success of getting to know the heroes of a laudable deed at last, she walked down and came face to face with the heroes but was taken aback.

It was none other than Kim Jong Il who was carrying the water with another student, though obscure in the dim light.

It was such a surprising occurrence that she stood still there, with her hands joined on her breast.

As soon as he recognized her standing in darkness, Kim Jong Il put down the water, wiped the sweat, and asked why she had come in the middle of the night, instead of sleeping.

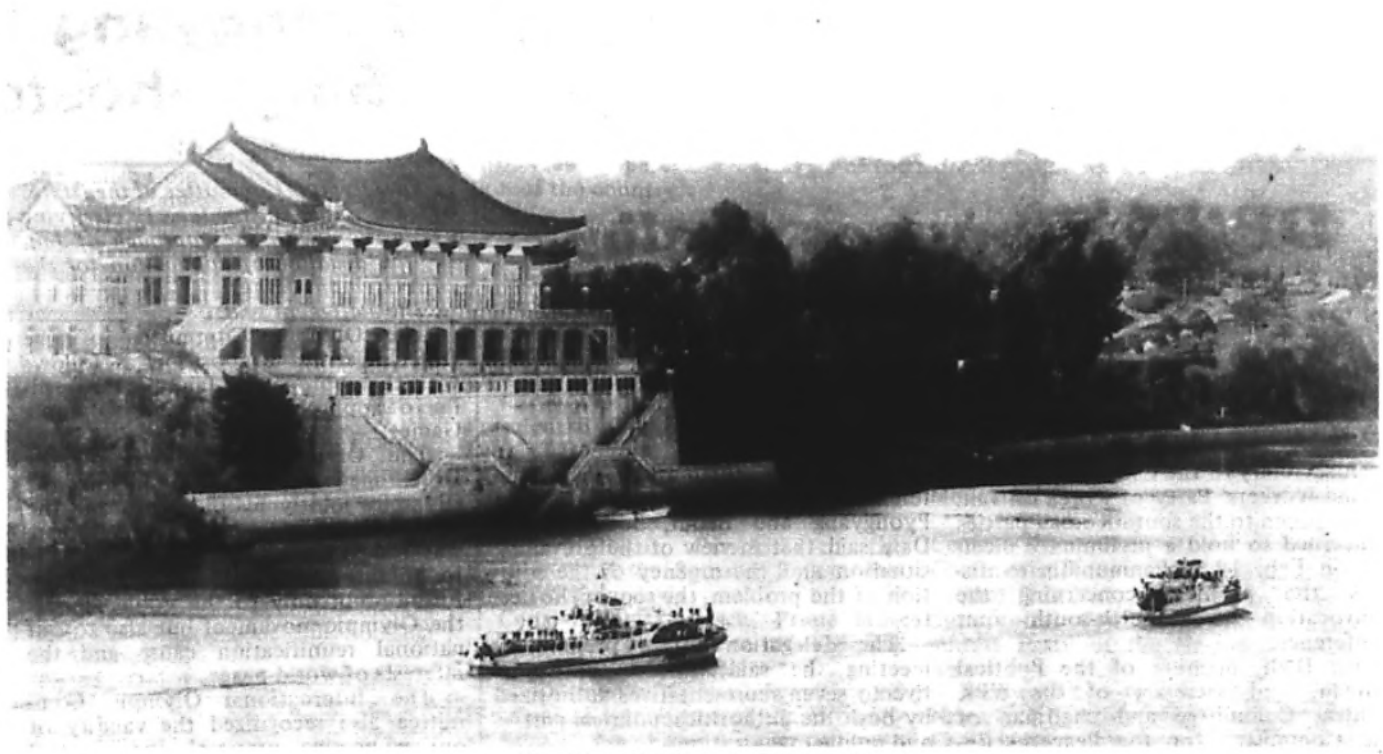
She stopped for a moment in silence and whimpered what she should do if he would do the work every night.

Entering into her feeling, he explained that he carried water at night for exercise, and said: "The night is too good to sleep, indeed. Look. The light from the workplace is radiating over the River Taedong, and the Milky Way is shining in the sky. How good the night is!"

Saying this, he looked at the sky. She also looked at the sky with tearful eyes. The Milky Way after the dead of the night was going far down. At that moment a heart-warming thought flashed into her mind.

How many nights had Kim Jong Il passed, unseen, without sleep, and how often had he shown such affection as known only to the Milky Way, such benevolence as he had shown secretly for the students every night, in spite of his own fatigue? As she was absorbed in this thought, hot tears again gathered in her eyes.

(To be continued)



The River Taedong in Pyongyang

Pyongyang Memorial Meet Marks 50th Anniv. of Death of Ma Dong Hui

A Pyongyang memorial meeting was held on Jan. 9 at the Central House of Workers in Pyongyang to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Mr. Ma Dong Hui, a communist revolutionary fighter.

The meeting was attended by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other senior officials.

Choe Gwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, delivered a memorial speech.

He referred to the precious revolutionary life and feats of the late Mr. Ma Dong Hui:

Mr. Ma Dong Hui, born into a poor peasant family in Songjin county, North Hamgyong Province at the time on Oct. 9, 1912, joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Autumn of 1936 and came to acquire the law of class struggle and the revolutionary truth under the meticulous guidance and warm care of General Kim Il Sung, while holding him in high esteem.

He grew up to be an able political worker of the KPRA, a staunch revolutionary under the direct guidance of General Kim Il Sung.

As a valiant commanding officer of the KPRA, he displayed matchless heroism and feats in many battles with Japanese imperialist aggressors and in the execution of the mission of political work in the homeland assigned to him, thus performing a brilliant exploit in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle.

When he was arrested by Japanese imperialist police, he upheld to the last moment his staunch revolutionary constancy as a Korean communist in prison.

He died a heroic death on Jan. 9, 1938.

Although his life was not long, it was a brilliant life which showed the noble revolutionary traits of a genuine communist revolutionary soldier.

He and all his family were an excellent revolutionary family who devoted all their lives to the sacred cause of national liberation and of the country's development and prosperity under the wise guidance of General Kim Il Sung, to be crowned with lasting glory

New Year Economic Successes in DPRK

Farmers of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm are busy in farming preparations for New Year.

Farming Preparations For New Year

The rural communities of Korea are vigorously pushing ahead with farming preparations, wholeheartedly upholding the New Year address of President Kim Il Sung.

According to data compiled at the agricultural commission, quotas of farming preparations were carried out throughout the country at 75 percent for compost, at 85 percent for humus soil and at 50 percent for materials for the use of cold-frame beds of rice seedlings as of Jan. 3.

In particular, North and South Hamgyong provinces and Kaesong municipality produced compost hundreds of thousands of tons more than in the like period last year. More than 50 percent of compost produced have already been carried to the fields in these areas by tractors and other means of transport.

Cooperative farms have secured 100 percent of the small farm implements. Now they are hastening the repair and readjustment of tractors and other trailing farm machines at the final stage.

Meanwhile, a vigorous drive to realize the water-jetting irrigation of 200,000 hectares of dry fields before the sowing season is going on in the Korean countryside.

The water-jetting irrigation of thousands of hectares of dry fields has been carried out as an all-people movement during the last one month alone.

Construction of Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex In Full Swing

The construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex is progressing apace in Korea.

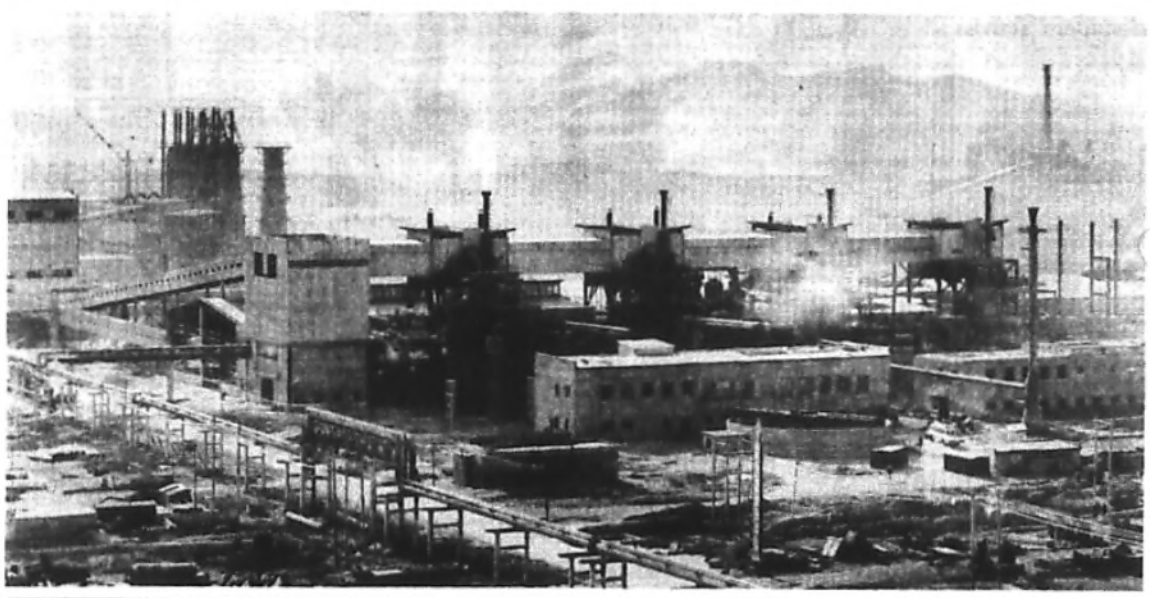
Upholding the New Year address of President Kim Il Sung, the builders, from the beginning of the New Year, are carrying out daily quotas at least 1.5 times in the groundwork project of facilities, adjustment of building areas, development of mines and railway siding project.

Soldiers who are playing the main part in the construction of the complex qualitatively finished the groundwork for coolers and revolving furnaces in four places and disposed of earth more than 3 times that planned in land levelling around buildings and railway marshalling yard.

Chongdan mining development workers are speeding up the construction of an ore crushing ground and screening ground to supply high-grade potassic feldspar to the complex, and Chonggye mining development workers are making innovations in the construction of a lime stone crushing ground and other objects.

The builders of a railway siding tunnel and bridge structures are overfulfilling their daily plans.

When this complex is built up and thus at least 3 million tons of potassic feldspar which is abundant in Chongdan district is annually processed, 510,000 tons of potassic fertilizer, 420,000 tons of alumina and more than 10 million tons of cement will be produced.



The construction cite of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex

Carbide Production Started at Sunchon Vinalon Complex

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex began production of carbide.

The system for the carbide production which is being built on modern lines is capable of making large quantities of carbide from limestone and anthracite abundantly deposited in the Sunchon area.

All the carbide production processes including the carriage, storage and charge of materials, effusion and cooling have been mechanized and automated.

The beginning of carbide production at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex has opened a prospect to produce 100,000 tons of vinalon, 900,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, vinyl chloride, methanol, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, protein feed of hundreds of thousands of tons each and scores of other kinds of chemical goods.

2 Sections of Northern Railway Open to Traffic

A train runs a railway section of the northern railway opened to traffic.

As The People's Korea reported in the previous issue, the Hyesan-Huju and Unbong-Chasong railway sections extending some 100 kilometers, the first stage of the northern railway project, have been opened to traffic and a grand ceremony was held at the end of last year to celebrate it.

The 425 kilometer-long northern railway will link Musan (Chongjin City) with Hyesan (Ryanggang Province) and Kanggye (Chagang Province).

The construction of the railway is a most difficult construction work as the railway line has to cross steep mountain ridges and deep valleys.

The first stage of the construction work covers one-fourth of the total length of the railway.

The northern part of the DPRK has rich mineral resources but it is behind than other parts of the country in transportation.

The northern railway is planned to solve this transportation problem.

(Continued from page 1)

However, the statement also said, "But we will continue to make every effort in the future, too, to realize the co-hosting of the Olympics out of our desire for national reconciliation and unity."

"We can reconsider our stand on the Olympic Games if an agreement on the Olympic co-hosting question is made in the future through the convocation of a north-south joint conference", it said.

President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address proposed to hold a north-south joint conference to discuss and solve some immediate problems including the north-south co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad.

On Oct. 23 last year, Pyongyang said that it reached a conclusion that it saw no hope for solving the co-hosting question "so long as the military fascist dictator regime prevails in south Korea", and made clear its position to wait and see the result of the December presidential election in south Korea.

However, as the subsequent situation has resulted in continuation of the military rule in south Korea, the Olympic committee statement said, no agreement on the problem of co-hosting has yet been made and the attempts of the south Korean rulers to host the Games singly are growing more serious.

Pyongyang wanted to slove the problem either by north-south co-hosting or forming a single team if the democratic forces came to power as a result of the south Korea's presidential election.

The Jan. 12 statement of the DPRK NOC expressed Pyongyang's disillusionment over the outcome of the election but its intention to continue its efforts to solve the Olympic question by holding a north-south joint conference attended not only by the authorities of both sides but by the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social strata.

The Jan. 13 proposal of Pyongyang called on the south Koreans to show a positive response to its earlier proposal to convene a north-south joint conference at which the Olympic co-hosting question and other matters would be discussed.

As the south Korean Olympic authorities said that they will still keep the door open for dialogue with the north, how Seoul replies to Pyongyang's call will determine whether the Olympic Games will be held successfully or not and whether the Games will prove conducive to national reconciliation and detente, and further, Korea's reunification.

S. Korea 1987: Anti-U.S. & Anti-Fascist

JAN. Some 200 students of Seoul National University march on Jan. 20 toward the main gate of the school after a memorial service for Pak Chung Chol, a student of the university who was tortured to death at a police facility on Jan. 14. (AP radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung said: "In these days of heroic struggles ranging from the struggle against the fascist 'April 13 measure' to the June popular resistance, the workers' struggle from July to September and the struggle in December for the termination of military rule, the south Korean people fully demonstrated their strong desire for independence, democracy and reunification and their indefatigable fighting spirit and dealt a heavy blow at the military dictatorship which is backed by the United States."

As he noted, south Korea saw a dramatic upsurge in the people's struggle against the military dictatorship, and particularly broad segments of people including students, workers, farmers, intellectuals, Buddhists, Christians, journalists and even housewives joined in the June popular uprising to demand the democratization of the society.

The dramatic struggle of south Koreans kicked off at the beginning of last year when a student of Seoul National University was tortured to death on Jan. 14 by police.

The torture death of the SNU student added fuel to popular indignation against the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo Hwan and was followed by a series of fierce anti-Chun protests.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam declared on Feb. 13 to unfold constitutional revision drive for direct presidential election.

Democratic martyrs immolated themselves one after another in protest against the military dictatorship: Among them was an assembly line worker in Kwangju who set himself afire with gasoline in the heart of Seoul on Mar. 7 to demand Chun's resignation.

A "decision" made on Apr. 13 by Chun Doo Hwan to shelve constitutional revision for direct presidential election fueled fierce anti-government struggles of the south Koreans.

People virtually of all strata rose up in nationwide protests against the fascist decision condemned by a Christian council as a "second coup."

Facing the seventh anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju Popular Uprising and the revelation of truth about the torture death of the SNU student, the dissident movement further flared up.

Roh Tae Woo's nomination as Chun's successor on Jun. 10 sparked the largest nationwide protests since the Apr. 19, 1960 Popular Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime. It was reported that daily more than 300,000 people took to streets across south Korea on the average for nearly two months.

Some 1 million Seoulites gathered in Seoul on Jul. 9 to mourn for a Yonsei

MAY About 15 south Korean Buddhist monks stage a street protest in Seoul on May 23, demanding Chun Doo Hwan's resignation and accusing his government of trying to cover up January's death by police torture of student activist Pak Chung Chol. (Reuter)

JUN. Students burn the American flag and effigies of Chun Doo Hwan and his choice of successor Roh Tae Woo during a demonstration at a Seoul university on Jun. 23. (Reuter)

JUN. A 67-year-old grandmother shouts defiance at south Korean riot police who arrested about 60 women demonstrating in central Seoul on Jun. 1 against jailing of their student sons for anti-government activity. (Reuter)

AUG. Some of 350 workers at Samsung Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd., raise their fists on Aug. 13 as they shout slogans in high spirit at the main entrance of their company in Changwon in the far south, striking four consecutive days. A total of 27 firms housed in the area are suspending their operation due to labor disputes. (AP)

Struggle for Democracy Intensified

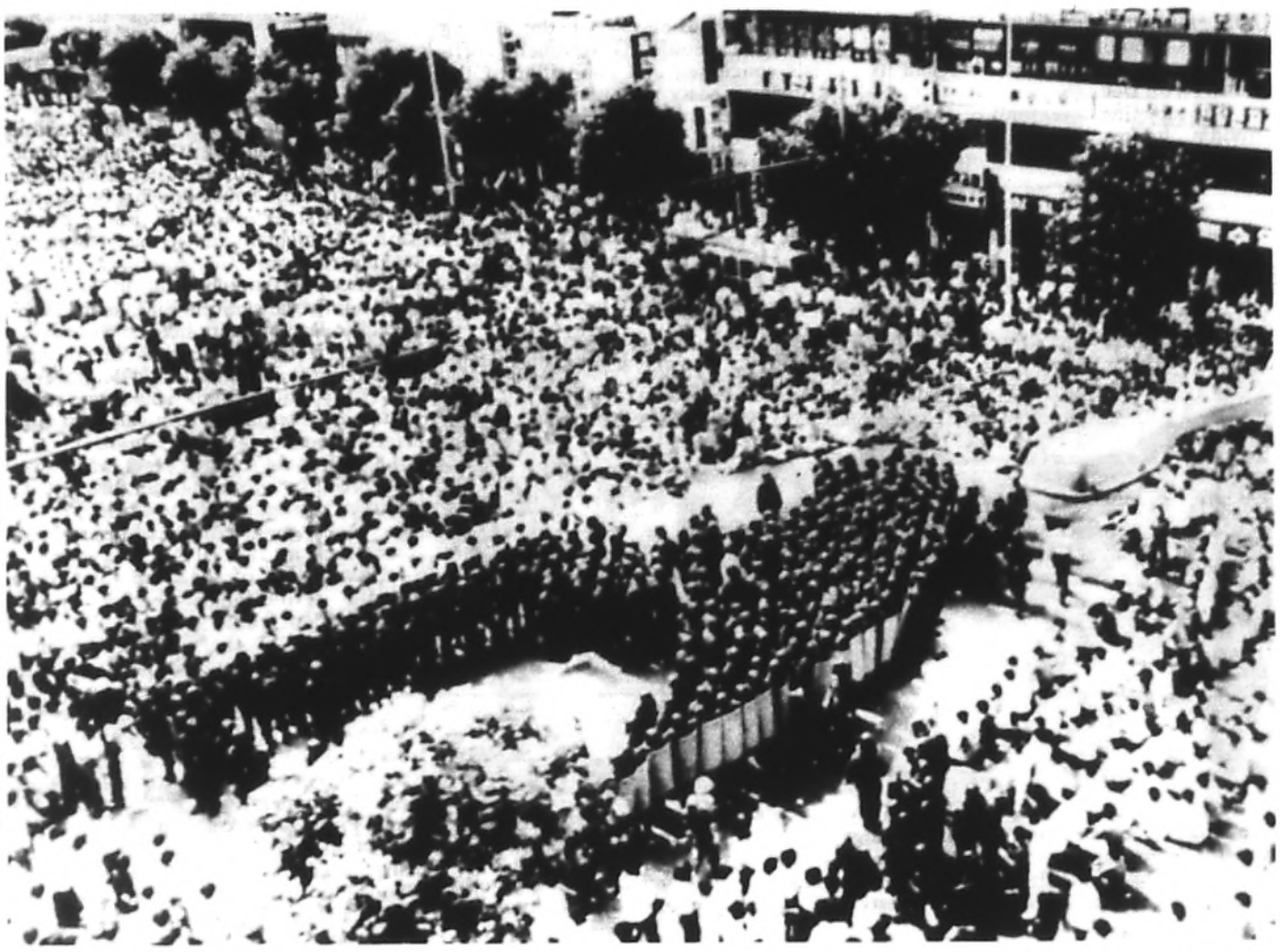
University student who was killed by a police tear-gar canister shot during a massive anti-Chun demonstration in June.

In July, August and September, labor disputes which totaled more than 3,500 cases throughout south Korea at the beginning of September shook south Korea and again a worker was killed in a labor dispute for better living conditions.

At last on Jun. 29 the Chun-Roh regime was compelled to agree to a constitutional revision for direct presidential election and democratization in face of the ever-mounting popular struggle against the military dictatorship as millions of citizens joined in the demonstrations.

During his election campaigns in October and November, Roh Tae Woo, Chun's hand-picked successor, was greeted by stones and tear gas wherever he went, including Kwangju and his native town Taegu, the people, who call him a "ring leader of the Kwangju massacre."

By resorting to all means of election fraud, Roh Tae Woo won in the "presidential election" on Dec. 16, gaining only 35 percent of the total vote cast. However, many people rejected his "victory", calling his election a result of unprecedented irregularities.



JUN. Tens of thousands of demonstrators surround riot police in defiance of Chun Doo Hwan in Seoul on Jun. 18 (AFP)

SEP. Korean demonstrators greet Roh Tae Woo with anti-Roh chanting and slogans as he arrived to give a speech on Sep. 15 at the National Press Club in Washington. One demonstrator was arrested after the group spat on Roh Tae Woo and pushed him. (Reuter)

NOV. Eggs hurled by protesters hit a plastic board on Nov. 29 as Roh Tae Woo arrived at his campaign rally site outisde the train station in the southwestern city of Kwangju, surrounded by his body guards. Tens of thousands of Kwangju people chanting the name of their local hero, Kim Dae Jung, disrupted Roh's rally. (Reuter)

NOV. A student at Korea university in Seoul torches campaign flag of south Korea's ruling party during a rally on Nov. 20 against its presidential candidate Roh Tae Woo. The flag bears the Olympic ring symbol because Roh campaigns on the theme "Only I can assure the success of the 1988 Olympics." (Reuter)

DEC. Supporters of opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung sit on a ballot box that they say is filled with fake ballots outside of a west Seoul voting station on Dec. 16. They maintain that they found the ballot box under a pile of bread on a truck outside of the station. They wait for officials to open the box. (Reuter)

Pyongyang Cold Noodle House Opens in Beijing

The Pyongyang Cold Noodle House of Beijing which has been built with joint investments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China opened its business on Dec. 26.

The opening ceremony of the cold noodle house jointly managed by Korea and China was held on the spot that day.

Attendants there were Zhangs Jianmin, vice mayor of the Beijing Municipal People' Government, officials concerned and councillor of the Korean embassy in Beijing.

Speeches were exchanged there.

The cold noodle house served guests from Dec. 27 last year.

Chongryun's Work in 1987

President Kim Il Sung's 75th birthday was celebrated in Japan on Apr. 14 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall. A large number of resident Koreans in Tokyo and the Kanto area gathered at the meeting. On the evening of that day a reception to celebrate the President's birthday was held at the Korean Hall in Tokyo by Chongryun, when 700 Japanese guests and foreign diplomats to Tokyo were invited.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made progress in its activities in 1987. The teachings of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and their care underlies Chongryun's movement.

Highlights in Chongryun's 1987 activities were its programs to celebrate the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 45th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Various kinds of seminars on the works of the President and the Secretary were held and documentary films on their activities were shown among resident compatriots, Japanese and foreign diplomats in Tokyo and other foreigners in Japan.

Campaigns were conducted among resident compatriots to fulfil the tasks set forth at the 14th Chongryun Congress in September 1986, which emphasized the importance of work with the 2nd and 3rd generations and resident Korean businessmen, who comprise a large part of Korean nationals in Japan and play a key role in developing Chongryun's movement.

The 16th meeting of Chongryun Branches and Information Officials was successfully held on Oct. 17 and 18 in Tokyo. It displayed the strong unity of Chongryun officials and compatriots around the DPRK led by the President and the Secretary and showed that the 2nd and the 3rd generations and young resident Korean businessmen and industrialists were the major forces of Chongryun's movement.

Chongryun's democratic national education work was promoted. The number of students in Korean schools in Japan increased. New school buildings were built at the Tokyo No. 9 Korean Elementary School and the Amagasaki Higashi Korean Elementary School. New facilities were added to many Korean schools throughout Japan.

The work to defend the right to enterprise of resident Korean businessmen were developed. The total deposits of the Korean Credit Associations here totaled over 1,318 billion yen in Japanese currency and the associations served the resident compatriots well.

Chongryun made efforts to safeguard the human rights and the right to life of the Korean community in Japan. The director of the social affairs bureau of the Chongryun CSC made a formal statement on Chongryun's position on Sep. 3 at a meeting of the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet on the partial revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Campaigns to promote the reunification of the fatherland and support the anti-U.S., democratization struggles of the south Korean people were actively unfolded. Many events were organized to support a series of proposals for the reunification of the country presented by the DPRK including the July 23 disarmament proposal.

Joint venture business was promoted between the DPRK and Chongryun and the Korean businessmen here. So far 20 contracts were signed, while the Joint Venture General Company of the DPRK concluded the agreements to start joint ventures with 15 companies.

International solidarity with the Japanese people and the peoples of other countries was strengthened.

About 70 delegations from various organizations of Japan including Chairperson Doi Takako of the Japan Socialist Party visited the DPRK. The work to step up solidarity and friendship with Japanese and the peoples of the world was promoted and the number of peoples who support the DPRK and the reunification of the fatherland increased.

The 16th Meeting of Chongryun Branch Officials and Those in Charge of Information Work was held on Oct. 17 and 18 in Tokyo at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall. The meeting showed that Chongryun work is being conducted by the 2nd and the 3rd generations and young traders and industrialists as the major forces of Chongryun.

Many Int'l Meetings Held In Pyongyang Last Year

International meetings have been continuously held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amid great interest and expectation of the world progressive people.

Last year alone, 19 international meetings including the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, the First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries and the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region were held in Pyongyang, which were participated in by more than 2,000 delegations and delegates.

Thus, more than 100 international meetings, seminars, festivals and other international gatherings took place in the DPRK in recent years, which were attended by more than 35,000 political and public figures of the world.

The frequent holding of international meetings in the DPRK every year is an expression of the deep trust of the world revolutionary people in the independent line of the WPK and clear proof of the ever growing international authority and prestige of the DPRK.

Each time the international meetings were held, President Kim Il Sung received the participants in the meetings and published "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation", "To Prevent War and Preserve Peace Is the Burning Task of Mankind", "Let the World Progressive Students Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" and other works and gave programmatic guideline to delegates and the world progressive people who are struggling for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life.

In this period Secretary Kim Jong Il published "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea", "Let Us Effect a New Upswing in the Creation of Revolutionary Literary and Art Works" and other historical works and gave a scientific exposition of the theoretical and practical problems to be held fast to by the world progressive people in defending Chajusong and realizing the revolutionary cause to the end.

The participants in the international meetings warmly hailed the speeches and congratulatory messages of President Kim Il Sung and works of Secretary Kim Jong Il, made speeches quoting propositions and proposed unanimously to adopt the programmatic works as official documents of the meetings.

The international meetings put forward successes and experience gained in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace in the past and the problems to be immediately solved on an international scale and discussed measures and ways to develop them broadly and briskly in keeping with the demand and desire of the popular masses.

The Third Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation and other international meetings discussed various measures to learn from the achievements and experience gained by the Korean people by brilliantly carrying out the independent line of the party in politics, economy and culture and all other fields and to apply them in conformity with the specific conditions of their countries.

Many international meetings to prevent the imperialists' new global war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace were held in the DPRK in recent years, in particular.

The participants unanimously expressed positive support to the proposals put forward by the WPK to ease the tensions in Korea, realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and defend world peace and security, resolutely exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the south Korean junta and expressed their firm determination to keep step with each other to speedily carry out the resolutions and action programs which were adopted at the meetings.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, an art troupe of Koreans in Japan, gave a large number of performances throughout Japan last year. It contributed to strengthening the friendship between Koreans in Japan and Japanese people. Photo: Female members of the troupe performing a traditional dance at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on Dec. 4 last year.

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

Illustrious Generals (3)
Admiral Li Sun Sin

In 1392 Li Song Gye established a new dynasty in Korea. He named the country Choson (Korea) and transferred the capital from Kaegyong to Hanyang (now Seoul) some time later.

The new dynasty immediately set about reorganizing the feudal ruling system. The ruling system was characterized by a greater intensification of the administrative structure with the king as its axis and an increased domination over outlying areas. In the recorded history of Korea this kingdom is called Li Choson or Li Dynasty to distinguish it from Kochoson, the first slave-owning state in Korea.

In the 15th century the Li Dynasty witnessed the blossoming of feudal culture. During this period, Hunminjongum or the Korean alphabet was devised and a rain gauge, an automatic water clock or *chagyokru* and various instruments for astronomical observation and time measurement were developed.

Scientific and technological books were compiled in large editions. "Nongsajiksol" and "Kumyangjabrok" were books concerned with farm implements and advanced farming methods while "Yanghwasorok" was authoritative work on horticulture.

A large number of medical books were also produced during this period. Notable among these are "Uibangryuchi", a medical encyclopedia (365 volumes) and "Hyangyakjibsongbang" (85 volumes) which gave detailed instructions about the use of domestic medicinal herbs.

Thus the 15th century was a period where feudalism became firmly established and great economic and cultural advancements were made. However, the feudal kingdom gradually began to decline in the 16th century.

As time passed private ownership of land by feudal bureaucrats and landlords began to increase and exploitation and repression of the people by the state and landlords intensified. In addition to paying taxes and farm rents, the peasants, who formed the bulk of the society were subjected to plunder and hard toil for little reward.

In 1592 Japanese aggressors made an armed incursion into Korea with a force of 170,000 troops and almost 40,000 seamen. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, after a long struggle for political power, had finally succeeded in 1590 and had decided to invade Korea in an attempt to solve problems of territorial partition in Japan.

When the invasion was launched, aristocratic rulers of the Li Dynasty were so engrossed in sectarian matters that national defense was seriously neglected. Instead of organizing resistance, they fled to Uiju on the River Amnok with the king out of concern for their personal safety.

In the absence of a unified state leadership it should have been easy for the Japanese forces to conquer Korea. In order to secure to quick victory they launched an attack on two fronts; from land and sea. However, the Korean forces and the patriotic Korean people fought with great courage and totally frustrated the Japanese invasion. The successful defense of Korea was largely due to the heroic efforts of the Korean fleet led by Admiral Li Sun Sin and composed of volunteer troops. Severely outnumbered, they won victory after victory.

Admiral Li Sun Sin is famous, not only for saving Korea in 1592, but he is also credited with inventing the world's first iron-clad ship.

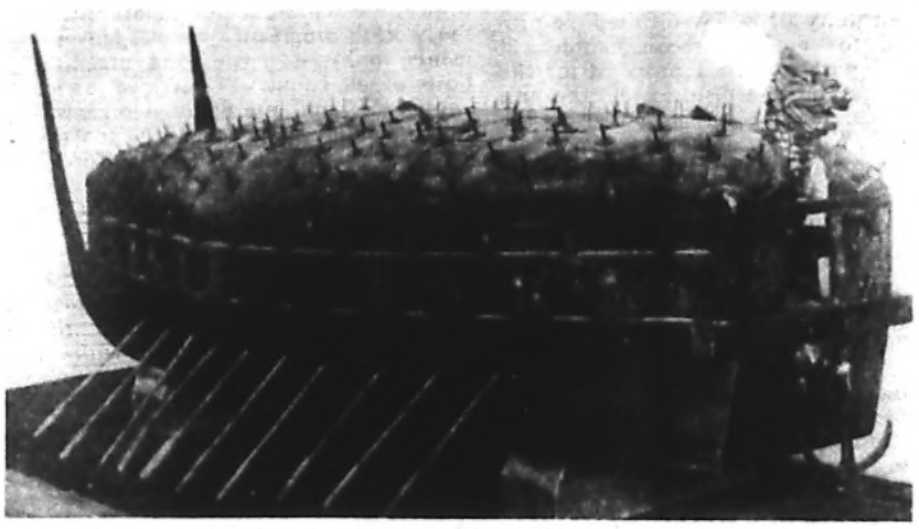
Admiral Li Sun Sin

He was born in Seoul in 1545 and was noticed to be a little different from his rather industrious brothers even from an early age. He used to play war games in his childhood and always assumed the role of a general or admiral.

It has been documented that he was an outspoken man who disliked flattery. This hampered his early career and it took many years in the military before his intrinsic value was appreciated.

Admiral Li was one of the few men who anticipated an invasion by Japan and reinforced his command in readiness. When the Japanese navy reached the South Sea he engaged them off Sachon and Tanghwang-po with only 85 vessels and sent 118 enemy boats to the bottom of the sea. The tortoise-shaped boats invented by Admiral Li proved to have a tremendous capacity in naval battles. The surface of the boats were covered in prickly iron plate and they were designed so that guns could be fired from both sides while spewing fire and smoke from the stern. As these tortoise-shaped boats weaved through the enemy fleet they showered bullets, shells and incendiary arrows on the enemy ships setting them ablaze.

As the Japanese navy tried to commence landing operations, Admiral Li's fleet dragged them out to sea off Hasan Island, encircled them and sank over 100 ships.



A reconstruction of a tortoise-shaped boat. These boats played an important and decisive role in the struggle to defend the country against Japanese troops

Aided by the wavering attitude taken by some of the feudal rulers, the Japanese land forces managed to penetrate deep into the interior of Korea. However, patriotic volunteers and Korean soldiers made the Japanese pay a high cost for their advancement by putting up a powerful resistance everywhere. Notable among the Korean volunteers were Kwak Jae U, Chong Mun Bu and the Buddhist Saint So San. A series of significant battles were subsequently won at Yonan, Chinju and Haengjusan castles, with the result that by June 1593, the enemy troops were obliged to withdraw. Some of them were driven into the narrow area along the South Sea coast.

As peace negotiations got under way the Japanese reorganized and reinvaded Korea in 1597, this time with a force of 140,000 troops and tens of thousands of seamen. This time, government troops in concerted action with volunteer troops annihilated the enemy's main force at Tosan Castle in Ulsan.

Admiral Li, who had been removed from his command as a result of a Japanese conspiracy and a plot by some feudal rulers was re-appointed as commander of the navy.

He destroyed more than 300 enemy vessels in the sea off Uldol with only 12 ships, by employing skillful decoying tactics and making use of the ebb tide. Some 500 retreating enemy ships with over 20,000 seamen aboard were sent to the bottom of the South Sea off Roryang. This brought the war to a successful conclusion. However, tragically, Admiral Li died in this last battle of the war,

The Korean victory at the end of this seven year war demonstrated the ardent patriotism of Korean people and their indomitable spirit.

More than anything else, the last words of Admiral Li, spoken to his son as he lay dying , demonstrate his patriotism and courage.

His last words were: "Never inform others of my death and take command of our navy instead of me."

Scholars in W. European Reg. Discuss Peace on Korean Pen.

A seminar of scholars of West European region for peace on the Korean Peninsula was held in Vienna on Dec. 11 last year.

Keynote and supplementary speeches under the title "Essence of the Korean problem and way for its solution," "Korea's reunification by a confederal system" and "Detente on the Korean Peninsula and north-south dialogue" were made at the seminar.

Prof. and Dr. Hans Klecatsky, director of the Institute of Public Law and Politics of the University of Innsbruck of Austria, in his keynote speech titled "Essence of the Korean problem and way for its solution" said that the Korean people are suffering from the pains of division for over 40 years. He noted:

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which belongs to the right of self-determination of the nation to be solved by Koreans themselves without any outside interference.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly adhering to the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The reunification proposal in which the three principles of national reunification are thoroughly reflected is the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Robert Charvin, professor at Nice University of France, in his keynote speech titled "Korea's reunification by a confederal system" noted that President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and stressed that the policy is a most reasonable proposal for preventing the outbreak of a new war and barring the permanent division of the country.

Former Portuguese President Francisco Da Costa Gomes in his speech said that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a reunification proposal which is entirely new and conforms to the reality of Korea and expressed full support to it.

He appealed to all the peace-loving people of the world to pay attention to the question of Korean reunification and lift up louder voices calling that it should be solved without foreign interference.

Swiss Professor Dario Ghisletta in his speech stated that the ten-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the road to be followed by a reunified Korea and noted that the DCRK proposal was, indeed, a most fair and aboveboard program of reunification.

Prof. and Dr. Doerner Charles of Economic College of Luxemburg in his speech said that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their policy of colonization and militarization posed a threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and the world and demanded that for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula today the United States and the south Korean authorities must no longer pursue a policy for national split but sincerely accede to the fair and aboveboard proposals of the DPRK government.

Scholars of various countries made keynote and supplementary speeches at the seminar.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Dec. 7-12)

DEC. 7

* A long-term plan for scientific and technological cooperation till 1990 between the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed.
* A protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed.

DEC. 10

* The 1987-1990 plan for executing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.
* A plan for cooperation in the field of public health and medical science for 1987-1990 between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of Health of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.

DEC. 15

* A protocol on the 17th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee between the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed.

DEC. 21

* A protocol on the talks held between the DPRK Ministry of Marine Transport and the USSR Ministry of Marine Fleet was signed.
* A plan of cooperation to promote the development of science and technology and raise the effectiveness of sea freight transport in 1988-1989 and till the year 2000 between the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed.

(KCNA)

KCNA Statement on KAL Incident

—We Have Nothing to Do with It—

PYONGYANG January 15 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized today to state as follows:

The entire Korean people are now expecting that this year will be a historic year which will provide the opportunity of new change for national reconciliation and unity between north and south. The peace-loving people of the world also hope that the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula would be eased this year.

Contrary to this desire of all the fellow countrymen and the world people, however, the south Korean rulers are resorting to such an anti-DPRK smear compaign as deliberately aggravating the north-south relations and worsening the confrontation within the nation from the beginning of the New Year.

The south Korean puppets made public today the "results of investigation" into the passenger plane incident which took place at the end of November last year and committed such a despicable act as shifting the blame for the "incident" on to us. In the "results of investigation" the puppets described a man named Shinichi and a woman named Mayumi who possessed Japanese passports as "operatives" of the north and announced as if the plane exploded in the air because of their work.

The "results of investigation" are a fabrication full of lies, deception and contradiction.

When the south Korean passenger jetliner incident took place last year, we clearly stated that our Republic had nothing to do with it. When the puppets escorted the woman named Mayumi to Seoul from Bahrain, we gave an advance notice that they would rig up something to carp on us.

The "results of investigation" made public belatedly by the puppets are what we warned in advance and what the world people anticipated.

Before advertisement, the puppets changed the names of two Japanese passport carriers into those of Koreans and fabricated their address and careers to disguise them as "operatives" from the north.

But in our northern half there are no persons who have such names and careers fabricated and announced by the south Korean puppets.

The puppets clamour about a school career to connect woman named Mayumi with us at any cost. But she was not in the register of any primary school, middle school and university in Pyongyang they claimed she attended and there are no university and training centre they insisted she received a "special training."

Furthermore, the puppets asserted that she is 26 years old and was chosen in February 1980, when she was second year student after going through one year of preparatory course of a university, and received a "special training" for seven years and eight months. If that is true, her age must be 28 according to normal school age in our Republic. But the puppets announced that her age is 26. Their assertion is full of incomprehensible contradictions: How her age is counted and when she went to university and received "special training"?

In an attempt to make the so-called "investigation results" sound plausible the south Korean puppets are even talking about the name of her father, his age, career and occupation. But there is no diplomat with such name and age and no one with a similar career in the DPRK mission in Angola.

Lies and fabrications are always incoherent and do not stand to reason.

It is clear to everyone that the fascist clique that has cooked up all kinds of "incidents" in south Korea and invented a large number of sham offenders forged by all means criminals involved in the explosion of the airliner this time.

They took a foreign passport carrier to south Korea without any ground, violating even the international law. It is quite an easy job for them to advertize her as one "hailing from the north" after changing three letters of her name and faking up even her career and family relations.

It must not go unnoticed that the south Korean puppets belatedly published the "results" of the "investigation" into the KAL "incident" which took place last year after months long "investigation" into the "incident."

In fact, the probe into the jetliner incident was not a matter requiring many hours.

If the puppets themselves frankly admitted the fact that jetliner incident was their own work for the extension of the military administration and have not used it politically, the incident would have been settled already last year.

But, it required many days for the puppet rulers to make a fabrication to cover up their crimes and shift the responsibility for the incident to us, and many more days needed to invent the so-called "presentation of a bouquet" 16 years ago in order to make the woman "criminal" a north origin.

While the south Korean puppets linked the woman called Mayumi with us and made public her as the criminal of aerial explosion of the passenger plane, they produced no material evidences. This proves that the "results of investigation" are a fabrication.

From the viewpoint of criminal investigation, it is a matter of common sense that no incident can be recognized with only statement of a suspect, without meterial evidences.

Without material evidences which confirm the statement of a suspect, if a sham criminal makes a false statement, its authenticity cannot be confirmed.

Therefore, if the aerial explosion of the south Korean passenger plane is to be clarified, first of all, there should be its remains as a material evidence and they should be verified.

But, the south Korean puppets could not produce a single material evidence in their "results of investigation".

Remains of the plane and lifesaving boat, emergency food and emergency medicines, etc. advertised by the puppets as floating matters have no plausibility.

If the passenger plane was exploded in the sky above the Andaman Sea and its remains fell down to the sea, where is the "black box" which is told to stand the temperature of 1,000 degrees C. and shock 1,000 times of normal gravitation and operate only in the sea, and how can only abovesaid matters float?

Moreover, the puppets announced that as soon as the passenger plane incident occured, they dispatched an "on-the-spot investigation team" to make "search operation" by a plane on the Sea of Andaman where a Burmese freight vessel sailed, how can remains which were not seen by them were suddenly found by a cargo ship of other country five days after the puppets finished their search?

This insinuates doubt that the lifesaving boat, emergency food and medicines etc. called remains of the plane were those the south Korean puppets carried from Seoul and scattered on the sea.

The Karen Tribe in the border area of Burma seized the body of the plane and dead bodies and belongings of passengers and it proposed a negotiation on them. This fact more clearly proves that remains put by the puppets as only evidence are not real things but sham "remains" they themselves scattered.

Puppets claim that "criminals" deplaned, leaving a transistor radio planted with a time bomb and bottle with liquid explosive as a means of aerial explosion of the plane on its rack. This is a nonsense which does not hold water.

In December last year, the south Korean puppets reported that the couple with Japanese passports were shadowed and watched all the time from Vienna, Austria, to Abu Dhabi via Baghdad. The watchers, therefore, could never fail to see the two alighting from the plane after shelving a transistor radio and a wine bottle which are not small things. It is quite unimaginable and impossible that even if they left their luggages in the plane before their disembarkation more than 20 agents of the Agency for National Security Planning aboard the plan and its crewmen could not discover them for nine hours before its explosion.

The south Korean puppets stood Mayumi before reporters to give "plausibility" to the announcement of the "results of investigation" lacking any material evidences only to show how basely they have fabricated the incident.

The woman who they claimed was hailing from north was made to read the paper written by the puppet investigation officer, utterring "tibi" (T.V.) "sokjoe" (atonement) and "yakjobyong" (rice wine bottle) which are used by south Koreans only, not by people in the northern half of the country. Although she was escorted to Seoul with a gag in her mouth, she was given the chance to freely to go sightseeing of it in a car like a tourist and asked to give impressions of the "presidential elections" which she did not see either.

This brought the truth of their drama into bolder relief.

All facts show that the "investigation results" of the south Korean rulers are a fabrication for the anti-DPRK smear campaign and the KAL incident is no more than a drama written and enacted by the puppets themselves.

We solemnly declare once again that our Republic has nothing to do with the KAL incident and strongly denounce in the name of the entire Korean people the treacherous criminal acts of the puppets to shift the responsibility for the incident onto us.

Clear is the aim sought by the south Korean rulers in launching the anti-DPRK smear campaign, linking the KAL incident with us from the beginning of the New Year without any scientific ground.

It proceeds from their intention to ward off the influence of our Republic's new proposal for peace negotiation, much upset by it, and divert elsewhere the people's attention.

As already known, we, out of the desire to make this year a year when an opportunity of a new turn will be provided for national reconciliation and unity, put forward a proposal for the convocation of a historical north-south joint conference and proposed to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and personages of all social standings to seek jointly a way for removing antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south and easing tension.

Our proposal is now evoking great sympathy not only among the people in the northern half of the Republic but also among the broad segments of fellow countrymen in south Korea and abroad and enjoys warm welcome from the world's peace-loving people.

In particular, the south Korean students and people of all walks of life, apprehensive of the future of peace and peaceful reunification after the "elections" held in south Korea last year resulted in the extension of the military dictatorship contrary to the people's will, show a new trend to launch more dynamically a grand nation-wide march for independence, democracy and reunification with hope and expectation for our proposal calling for the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

Such trend of the situation poses a great threat to the south Korean rulers in immediate "transfer of power" and "elections to the national assembly" and, furthermore, the single-handed hosting of the Olympic Games.

The south Korean rulers made public the investigation results of the KAL incident, synchronizing with the fact that we sent a letter proposing the convocation of a north-south joint conference to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and personages of various segments this time. This shows that their anti-DPRK intrigue is a very premeditated and intentional purposeful one.

They try to use the KAL incident in preventing the influence of our proposal for a north-south joint conference upon south Korea just like they had once used it in the fabricated "victory in the presidential elections" last year.

By timing the publication of "investigation results" to coincide with our proposal for a north-south joint conference, the south Korean authorities speak for themselves that they have no intention to have dialogue with us and promote reconciliation and unity, but seek only confrontation and aggravation of tensions.

The south Korean rulers are raising a hue and cry over such anti-communist campaign as "statement" and "urgent emergency military affairs meeting" along with the publication of the "results of investigation." Regarding these rows as serious ones, we cannot but consider them to be a confrontation declaration negating dialogue, reconciliation and peace.

The Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo military fascist clique must be clearly aware that they can get nothing from such futile anti-DPRK smear compaign.

The KAL incident will not become a way out for the puppets on the way of destruction.

We strongly hold that the south Korean provokers, though belated, must frankly admit that the KAL incident was a drama stage-managed by themselves, immediately stop hurling abuses and slanders against us and apologize without delay for their reckless acts to impair the international prestige of our Republic.

The south Korean people should correctly see the truth of the KAL incident and resolutely oppose and reject the puppet rulers' treacherous smear campaign checking the national desire for reconciliation and unity.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the expectation that the world's progressive peoples, governments, political parties and organizations of all countries that love justice and peace, and international organizations should pay attention to the criminal purpose of the south Korean authorities' anti-DPRK intrigue concerning the KAL incident and lift up louder voices denouncing it.

We will watch with vigilance the rash and thoughtless act of the south Korean military fascist clique and answer the provocation of the enemy with a decisive retaliation.

If the south Korean rulers go on with the anti-DPRK smear campaign in spite of our warnings, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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